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Overview
Help | FAQ
Tutorial
New/Noteworthy
E-Utilities

PubMed Services
Journals Database
MeSH Browser
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
LinkOut
Cubby

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NLM Gateway
TOXNET
Consumer Health
Clinical Alerts
ClinicalTrials.gov
PubMed Central

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Rearrangement of genetic information may produce immunoglobulin diversity.

Weigert M, Gatmaitan L, Loh E, Schilling J, Hood L.

The nearly complete amino-acid sequences of 22 closely relate immunoglobulin kappa variable (Vkappa) regions from the inbrec NZB mouse are presented. This group of Vkappa regions is encoded by at least six germline Vkappa genes. These data alsc suggest that the mouse kappa gene is divided into three segmen termed V or variable (residues 1 to 98 or 99), J or joining (residues 99 or 100 to 112) and C or constant (residues 113--219). Tonegawa et la. have recently described a similar J segment for mouse lambda chains. Inbred mice contain multiple Vkappa and Jkappa gene segments. Therefore, different combinations of V and J gene segments may be joined at the DN level during the differentiation of individual lymphocytes to contribute to antibody diversity.

PMID: 103003 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Overview
Help | FAQ
Tutorial
New/Noteworthy
E-Utilities

PubMed Services
Journals Database
MeSH Browser
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
LinkOut
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#9	Related Articles for PubMed (Select 10845927)	08:34:14	287
#7	Related Articles for PubMed (Select 12402667)	08:29:52	101
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#1	Search her2 AND chemotherapy	08:25:32	861

Clear History

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Overview
Help | FAQ
Tutorial
New/Noteworthy
E-Utilities

PubMed Services
Journals Database
MeSH Browser
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
LinkOut
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Order Documents
NLM Gateway
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1: Cancer Res 1995 Nov 15;55(22):5335-41 Related Articles, Li

In vivo antitumor effects of unconjugated CD30 monoclonal antibodies on human anaplastic large-cell lymphoma xenografts.

Tian ZG, Longo DL, Funakoshi S, Asai O, Ferris DK, Widmer M, Murphy WJ.

Laboratory of Leukocyte Biology, National Cancer Institute-Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, Maryland 21702, USA.

CD30 is a M(r) 120,000 surface antigen identified originally by the Ki-1 monoclonal antibody (moAb) against primary and cultured Reed-Sternberg cells present in Hodgkin's disease and anaplastic large-cell lymphomas (ALCLs). Examination of two ALCL cell lines (Karpas 299 and Michel) demonstrated cell surface expression of CD30. Incubation of these lymphomas wit two anti-CD30 moAbs that recognize the ligand-binding site (M44 or HeFi-1) resulted in significant growth inhibition in vitro with significant decreases in cell viability. Another anti-CD30 moAb, Ber-H2, which recognizes a determinant not involved in ligand binding, had no effect on ALCL growth in vitro. When these human ALCL lines were transferred i.v. into mice with severe combined immune deficiency, the mice developed extensive metastasis in the s.c., brain, or eye tissues. The treatment of mice with either M44 or HeFi-1 anti-CD30 moAbs resulted in significant increases in survival, with some mice remaining disease free for more than 100 days. Thus, anti-CD3(treatment is efficacious for CD30+ ALCL cell lines in vivo, and unconjugated anti-CD30 moAbs may be of potential clinical use.

PMID: 7585597 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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